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Essex County Herald.

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SCHOOLS REOPEN SEPT. 24.

Essex County Herald.

In Norway no man is permitted to
cut down a tree unless he plants three
saplings in its place.

Lady Henry Somerset declares that
within the next ten years the English
woman will have the franchise.

Over ninety-six per cent. of the im-
migrants who come to this country
settle in the North, West and North-
west.

It has been noticed that all the be-
lievable chairs for carrying babies have
thus far been fitted to the men's
wheels.

The Mikado of Japan no more for-
cultural little country to reign over.
He is the sovereign of 40,000,000 peo-
ple, who live in 13,000 towns and vil-
lages.

Kansas apple orchards have made
\$100,000 clear profit during the last
ten years for one fruit farmer in what
the New York Sun dubs "that centre
of calamity."

Sir Robert Ball, the Astronomer
Royal for Ireland, is said to believe
that the time is approaching when pos-
teriority will be able to construct ma-
chinery that will be operated with
heat obtained by the direct action of
the sun's rays.

The Improved Industrial Dwelling
Company, of London, accommodates
30,000 persons in its houses. It is
claimed that its system has reduced
the tenement death rate from forty to
eleven in a thousand.

A society has recently been formed
in France the members of which are
bound under a penalty of a fine, never
to shake hands with anyone unless
with a gloved hand, "as the practice
is contrary to health."

A rather unique revival of interest
—unique in the sense that it seems
unaccounted for—in the works of
Daniel Defoe has come to the surface
in London. So marked is this, in
fact, that two new editions of the
author's works are under way, and it
looks to E. W. Bok as if we might all
be reading "Robinson Crusoe" again.

It speaks well for the German army
that of the 250,000 recruits who joined
the colors in 1894 there were only 617
who could not read nor write. Ac-
cording to the official reports issued
at Paris, no less than 22,000 were ig-
norant of these elements of education
among the 310,000 conscripts who
joined the French army during the same period.

An expedition has just been orga-
nized at St. Petersburg to explore the
immense tract of forest and marsh ex-
tending over 100,000 square miles
which lies between the rivers Irutich
and Obi, in Asiatic Russia. The
greater part of this region has never
yet been visited by man, and it is be-
lieved to be the most extensive piece
of marsh land in the world.

California is carefully stocking all
the rivers and accessible lakes of the
State with the best varieties of East-
ern game fish. A short time ago a car
load of many varieties of fish not found
naturally in California waters arrived
at Oakland for the breeding station at
Suisun. There were many thousands
of fish, and some of the varieties were
black and white bass, perch, sunfish
and China catfish.

Dog Farms.
Dog farming is carried on extensively
in China. There are thousands of
large breeding establishments scattered
over the northern districts of Manchuria
and Mongolia, and no dog skins in the
world can compare with those that
come from these parts as regards either
size, quality or length of hair.

NEW YORK LETTER.
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

One result of the increasing number
of high buildings upon the extreme
lower end of Manhattan Island has
been to place upon the water supply
of that portion of New York a de-
mand never contemplated or foreseen
when the water mains were put down.
The complaints which have resulted
are of two classes. The owners of the
high buildings say that they have to
pump water to cisterns in the top
stories or go without; and many of
them demand that the city furnish
pressure which shall force water to the
top of even the highest building.

The owners and tenants of small build-
ings, on the other hand, complain that
the big skyscrapers with their power-
ful pumps suck up about all the water
that gets downtown. Pressures as
low as nine pounds per square foot at
Rector street and Broadway, six at
Rivington street and the Bowery, and
nine at Fulton and Church streets,
have been noted at noon; and that
means that a big fire might prove
very embarrassing, if not destructive
for lack of a water pressure.

The contention of the owners of
tall buildings, that water should be
forced to their topmost stories, may
not be unreasonable from their point
of view as taxpayers; but nearly all
old plumbing in the lower city would
be totally unable to bear the harder
strain. Indeed, as the buildings grow
higher and higher, it would be in-
creasingly difficult to plumb for the
greater pressure necessary. It is
probable that the high buildings must
always be provided with pumps and
cisterns, or else that a duplicate set of
high-pressure mains should be laid,
which, is, of course, too expensive to
be thought of at present. The sub-
stitution of 48-inch for 36-inch mains
would nearly double the supply of
water in lower New York, and this ex-
pense the city will have to undertake
sooner or later, or run a risk of fire
which must grow greater with each
year that passes.

Mr. Richard Croker must be a hu-
morousist of the first order or he would
not have called from England the
message: "If Tammany were allowed
to continue in power for a number of
years, I believe we should have as
well-trained a police force as London,
and our street traffic would be as
perfectly controlled." Wasn't there a
Lexow commission that showed how
Tammany neglected the police of New
York? Mr. Croker is decidedly a
wag.

Mr. Croker sends word to Tam-
many that it does not need a "leader."
This fall, for "fall that is necessary is
to get the tickets into the hands of
the voters and Tammany can win sin-
gle-handed." As Tammany can get
the "tickets" from the election offi-
cials in every district, it naturally fol-
lows that the Wigwag chieftains need
not bother themselves this year about
oil and putting in order the old ma-
chinery. But this is not what Mr.
Croker means. His idea is that the
position of leader, from which he has
ostensibly resigned, must not be filled
this fall, so that, in the event of
Tammany victory in November, he
can throw up all his racing engage-
ments on the British turf and return
to resume command for the "great
battle in 1896."

It is a shrewd personal politics from
the Crokerian point of view, and is a
"damper" on the ambition of Mr.
Parry and his friends, who are at
the controls of the organization. Cro-
ker plays too strong a hand for the
impulsive Parry. He has cut the
ground completely from under him.
Croker is "Boss" now in fact, and will
become "Boss" in name and openly
whenever he deems it expedient to do
so. Poor Parry!

There ought to be something done
too to compel public officials to do
their duty and to prevent lawyers,
who are "officers of the court," from
resorting to tricks and deceptions for
the delay of justice. The Buchanan
case illustrates both these points. The
District Attorney neglected his duty
in waiting a year before bringing this
conspicuous murderer to trial. Such
negligence should be made impossible
hereafter. The Attorney-General
shirked his duty miserably at the end.
When Buchanan's lawyers undertook
to intimidate the Warden of the prison
by pretenses which they as lawyers
must have known to be false the
Warden asked counsel of the Attorney-
General. It is his official business to ad-
vise State officers in such a case. He
is paid to do it and sworn to do it.
Yet Attorney-General Hancock has
shirked and shuffled in an effort to
avoid the performance of this duty,
and when fairly compelled to give an
answer has made it as vague and cow-
ardly as possible. The lawyers who
aridly to defeat justice at the last mo-
ment by threats and false representa-
tions for the intimidation of a state
officer ought to be prevented by law
from such misconduct in future. An
Attorney-General who has not courage
enough in such a case to advise the
battered officer ought to resign.

It seems that the report that not
even soda was to be sold in New York
on Sundays, was premature. The street
and drug store "fountains" are un-
molested Sundays, and do an enor-
mous business. But it can only be a
question of time, for if they continue
unmolested every one of them will
soon be mixing "stinks" with the col-
icky stuff known as soda. It is swiftly
pushing around to the old question,
if the world must be put in leading
strings, who shall determine the mate-
rial, the length, and the tension of the
strings.

Governor Morton very properly de-
clines to make answer to Senator Hill's
manifesto on the Excise law. He, of
course, never had any idea of such a
thing, but the suggestion that he
should do so, was made by some gen-
tlemen whose zeal outruns their con-
ceptions of propriety and discretion.
As Governor of the State, Mr. Morton
is not in the same class, officially, as
Senator Hill. The latter does not be-
long to the executive department of
either the State or the national Gov-
ernment, and, because of that fact, is
free to assail in every way he pleases
any law on the statute books.

As governor of the State, Mr. Mor-
ton, whatever his opinions may be on
the Excise or any other law, could
not, with propriety, discuss the statute
in a newspaper controversy. It
would be a breach of official etiquette
which Mr. Morton would be one of
last men in the state or in any other
state to commit. The Legislature is
the body to which his communications
on this question should be addressed,
either in his annual message or in a
special one. The probabilities are
that at the right time Gov. Morton
will give full expression to his views
on the subject, but until that time
comes his high position imposes si-
lence on his part.

It is generally expected that Govern-
or Morton will commute the sentence
of Maria Barberi to imprisonment for
life. And there are few indeed who
will not regard such an exercise of
executive clemency as an act of jus-
tice. It is not necessary to discuss
the ethical question involved—inter-
esting and important as it is—to reach
this conclusion. Whether every de-
ceived and brutally abused woman
has the moral right to slay the man
who has injured her is not the issue.
Certainly in the present state of our
civilization society recognizes no such
right either in morals or in law. The
practical question is whether this ter-
ribly wronged woman should be put
to death for doing what she has done.
All the instincts of humanity de-
clare that the extreme penalty of the
law should not be inflicted. The low
grade of the woman's intelligence
pleads for her; so do the insults and
injuries to which she was subjected,
and against which she at last rose in
revolt in the only way recognized as
sufficient by her savage nature. It is
even doubtful that Maria Barberi is a
dangerous person. Governor Morton
can justly exercise the prerogative of
clemency in her case.

Much has been said in the New
York press of late regarding the
"masher." There is a mistake doubt-
less in all that the newspapers say of
him, for the fellow who is named a
masher does not mash. And the mis-
take, like mistakes in scientific and
philosophical as in social affairs, under
like conditions, must be so fundamen-
tal and pervasive that it were better,
all things considered, if nothing
more were said of danger on his ac-
count.

The fellow is really just as insignif-
icant as he is harmless in the presence
of the true-blue American woman who
admires manhood most in her lover
and who has the finest instinct to
know it on sight. The fellow
called a masher does not glory
in strength of muscles, and in love
of right and justice, and fit himself in
outdoor sport to prove his heroism in
war. It was thus with some of our
boys north and south in the past, as
history will ever delight to boast.

The fellow called a masher does not
glory in strength of mind, and in love
of right and justice, and train him-
self in the library among the people
to prove his heroism in peace. And
the heroism of peace is no less than
the heroism of war. The fellow called
a masher does not glory in muscle or
brain, and there is no mistaking him
ever.

The revelations of the horrors of
the death chamber in the prisons in
Auburn and Sing Sing, made by Dr.
Gibbons, ought not to pass unchal-
lenged by our authorities, whose duty
it is to take the public, of whom they
are the well-paid servants, into their
confidence. There is a very general
feeling in the community that our
official electrocutions, from first to
last, have been a series of entertain-
ing experiments, made for the delecta-
tion of thick-headed physicians and
callous-hearted executioners. Dr.
Gibbons tells either the truth or false-
hood. If the latter, he should be
held up to public execration; if the
former, the men responsible for the
atrocities he reveals should be bound
from the face of the earth. Com-
mon sense tells us that if a sufficient
current of electricity be let loose in
the body of a man a sufficient length
of time death must necessarily ensue.
If we may believe, however, what Dr.
Gibbons says, the executioners not
only failed to kill with electricity, but
finished up their job with poisonous
drugs.

The Brooklyn trolley companies
seem determined to resume the busi-
ness of killing the innocents in our
sister city. In front of her home, a
little girl was ground to death by one
of the "juggernauts" running at a
speed far beyond the legal limit and
without a fender, with which the law
declares every one of these convey-
ances shall be equipped.

The murder business must not be
resumed in our sister city. The trol-
ley companies do not own the high-
ways of the fourth city in the Union,
and the speed of their conveyances
must be cut down and not increased,
as the companies are now demanding.
Dividends on watered trolley stock
must not be ground out at the fearful
cost of turning the streets and avenues
of Brooklyn into a slaughterhouse.
SLACKERBROOK.

BOSTON LETTER.
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Summer Travel.

The summer outing season is well
in hand and travel is now seeking the
famous beaches along the Maine coast
such as Popple Beach, Boothbay
Harbor, Squirrel Island, Rockland
Breakwater, Camden, Castine, North-
port, Islesboro, North-East Harbor,
South-West Harbor, and the new tour-
ist points further east such as Cutler
Harbor, Campobello, and St. Andrews.
Maine's rugged shore is nowhere
duplicated. Differing entirely from
the greater part of the Atlantic sea-
board with its low sand or marshy
beaches, it stands rugged-hewn by the
hands of Nature from the rocky ribs
of Maine. Like a vast fringe the pro-
jecting capes and promontories extend
far out into the sea, while between
them the deep-blue neighboring ocean
thrums its waters, lapping with a
ceaseless motion, her way farther and
still farther inland, until the powerful
tides have woven passages for the sea
through and about the outer fringe of
headlands and pressing on have left
countless islands which dot the
coast in every direction. Later on
the tide of travel will turn toward
the lakes and woods of Maine
and the White Mountains of New
Hampshire, and then in the cool
months of October and November
the hunting season opens, and
indications point the greatest ex-
odus of sportsmen to the wilds of
Maine that has ever been known.
A tour among the camps of the
Rangley, Moosehead and Northern
Aroostook County, reveals the fact
that new log cabins are being built
to accommodate the applications already
received for board and guiding par-
ties, and more camps are being built
this year in Maine than ever before.
From all parts of the world tourist
travelers come to the State of Maine
and New Hampshire in increasing num-
bers each returning season, until they
have established their permanent sum-
mer homes, some opening their own
cottages, others leasing from year to
year, either the houses they have oc-
cupied or re-engage their suite of
rooms at their favorite hotels and
camps. The Maine Central reaches
more summer resorts, than any line in
the United States, and furnishes un-
equalled train service.

Is it Constitutional?

The evils have been noted from time
to time likely to follow the passage of
the so-called veterans' preference law,
whose constitutionality has all along
been regarded as being open to ques-
tion. This question is to be brought
before the Supreme Judicial Court.

It is to come before that tribunal on
the petition of one Frederick W.
Brown, who had fulfilled all the re-
quirements of the law to entitle him
to certification for appointment in
the civil service of Massachusetts, but
who now finds himself outclassed by
veterans of the war who have passed
no examination, but who under the
new statute must be certified in pre-
ference to him. The petitioner ap-
plied for examination for a position
upon the detective force in the district
police, and he came out at the head
of the list. Since the passage of the
veterans' law certain soldiers and
sailors have applied for places on said
force. In case of a vacancy they must
be certified in preference to the man
who has been examined and found
competent, and the petitioner there-
fore asks that the Civil Service Com-
missioners be restrained from certifying
any of the veterans of lower stand-
ing than himself, or of no stand-
ing, upon the ground that the act is
unconstitutional, inasmuch as it con-
flicts with article six of the Bill of
Rights, which says that "no man, nor
corporation, or association of men,
have any other title to obtain advan-
tages or particular and exclusive privi-
leges, distinct from those of the
community, than what arise from the
consideration of services rendered to
the public." It is to be hoped that
the question of the constitutionality
of the act will be settled speedily, and
if it is declared to be in harmony with
the organic law, then it must appear
to all right-thinking, disinterested
citizens that it should be amended at
the earliest possible moment. We
cannot afford, even to please the
veteran to whom we owe so much, to
make our offices elements of charity,
to be doled out regardless of the effect
upon the public safety or the public
interests. Except in the city of
Boston, the new law makes the ap-
pointment of veterans upon the police
and the departments compulsory if
they make application, and in the city
of Gloucester a veteran enjoying a
pension for full disability is said al-
ready to have applied for appoint-
ment on the city police force and
there is nothing to prevent him from
getting what he asks for. If the law
is unconstitutional, that is the end
of it; if it is constitutional, it must,
in the interest of common safety and of
common sense, be amended at once.

Boston Pays \$538,920.

In the department of the auditor,
preparation have been completed for
the collection of the \$1,500,000 State
tax that has been apportioned among
the various cities and towns in the
Commonwealth. All returns must be
in by October 1, or an additional tax
of one per cent will have to be paid by
the delinquent town or city. The
names of various places and the assess-
ment which they will have to pay, ac-
cording to the list in the auditor's
office, is as follows: Boston, \$538,
920; Worcester, \$54,435, and Cam-
bridge \$46,800. The smallest assess-
ments are those of Mt. Washington
and New Ashford, \$45 each.

GOING TO CANADA.

Holmes Will be Given Up to
Authorities in Toronto.

Two Months at Least are Required
for His Extradition.

The English Crown Attorneys Curry and
Dewart of Toronto, Can., had a consultation
as to what should be done in view of the
findings of the coroner's inquest, and as a
result of their talk Detective Cuddy swore
out two separate warrants, charging Holmes
with the murder of the two Pitzel girls.
The warrants were placed in the hands of De-
tective Inspector Stark, who at once took the
necessary proceedings to have Holmes ex-
tradited.

Owing to the verdict of the Toronto, Can.,
coroner's jury, charging Holmes with the
murder of the two Pitzel children, the
chances are now almost beyond doubt that
Holmes will be taken to Canada to stand
trial for the murder. It has been the inten-
tion of Dist. Attorney Graham of Phila-
delphia, to have Holmes tried in any city where
the evidence would warrant the most speedy
conviction on the charge of murder. It is
stated that it will require at least two months
to effect the extradition of the accused.

Atty. Shoemaker, who represents Holmes,
declared that his client was not afraid to
face the charge. The Canadian authorities
had to make. "The district attorney," said
he, "should proceed slowly in this matter, or
the result will be that he will not have
Holmes on even the charge of conspiracy, to
which he pleaded guilty and is now awaiting
sentence. The process of extradition is just
what is to be sent to Canada to be tried on
the charge of murder."

William A. Watts, living at 556 North 63d
street, Chicago, has written to Philadelphia
inquiring into the Holmes case and offering
financial assistance in defending Holmes at
the trial. It is said that a prominent man
who was formerly an associate judge in one
of the Chicago courts has also inquired into
the case, and has offered to bear part of the
expense of the defense of the prisoner.

Is an interview at Moyamensing prison
Holmes denied in toto having any connection
with the murder of Gertrude, or Pearl Con-
nor, or Minnie Williams. The fact of his se-
creted in the chimney of Holmes' "castle" in
Chicago he says could not have belonged to
Minnie Williams, as the old chimney blew
down and a new one put in its place after
Minnie Williams' disappearance.

Holmes' Murder Method.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Alexan-
der Ross of Chicago, Ill., says he is certain
Holmes murdered his victims by asphyxia-
tion. Ross has figured the situation out to
the effect that Holmes killed at least three

persons in the steel vault which was opened
recently. They are Mrs. Julia Conner, Miss
Emeline Segrand and Pearl Conner. Ross
thinks the three victims alluded to were sent
into the vault upon some pretext, the door
shut upon them and left to suffocate. After
that their bodies were cut up and burned in
the stove.

Another Victim of Holmes.

Another victim of the infamous H. H.
Holmes is believed to have been Wilfred H.
Cole, a former resident of Baltimore, who
visited Arkansas and Texas about a year
ago. While in Texas he met Holmes. Cole
mysteriously disappeared last July. It is
thought now that while he was in Texas he
met Holmes who lured him to his haunt in
Chicago and there slew him, afterward col-
lecting life insurance by reason of his "re-
moval."

Dr. Jaffe, a German physician at New
Haven, Ct., is under arrest, charged with
fraud and conversion. It is alleged he took
\$2,000, the amount of an insurance policy,
and he refuses to give it up.

SON OF ENGLISH LORD.

Miss Whitney to Wed Young Al-
meric Hugh Paget.

The elder daughter of Mr. William C. Whit-
ney, Miss Pauline Whitney, is engaged to
marry Almeric Hugh Paget, who belongs to
the famous English family. Paget, an
aristocrat, whose home is in St. Paul, Minn., where he
has made a deal of money.

The two young people have known each
other for several years. Last autumn, when
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were crossing the
ocean, Mr. Paget happened to be a passenger
on the same ship. Miss Whitney suffered
from a severe attack of diphtheria last sum-
mer, and she recovered slowly. Mr. Whit-
ney arranged an excursion up the Nile, with
the hope that it would improve his daugh-
ter's health.

Mr. Paget was invited to become a mem-
ber of the party. He accepted, and it was
during this pleasant trip that he and Miss
Whitney became engaged. The Whitneys re-
turned home only a few weeks ago. Miss
Pauline Whitney has never devoted much
time to society. Her mother's death and
her own ill health have prevented. She is
about 20 years old, and has a fair, dark face
and great charm of manner. She is one
of the most attractive young women whom New
York society has known.

Much ancestral glory surrounds the family
of Paget. Its present head is the marquis of
Anglesley. The founder of the family was
launched by Henry VIII, who gave him the
title of Lord Paget and the order of the Gar-
ter, for services as secretary of state. In the
middle of the last century there was no male
heir, and the name might have become ex-
tinguished, had not an act of parliament per-
mitted a son of Lady Bayley, who was heir to
the estate and a Paget by birth, to assume the
name and arms of his mother's family. He
was summoned to the house of lords as the
ninth Lord Paget. It was the son of this
ninth Lord Paget who received the title of
earl of Exeter. His grandson was pro-
moted to the marquisate of Anglesley for his
services in the Peninsula campaign. Lord
Anglesley commanded the cavalry at the bat-
tle of Waterloo, lost a leg, and won much
glory. Afterward he was lord lieutenant of
Ireland.

His second wife was the daughter of the
earl of Cadogan, and was the grandmother
of Almeric Hugh Paget. The father of the
young man to whom Miss Whitney will be
married, Lord Alfred Paget, was a general
in the army and chief equerry to the queen.
He and the prince consort were especially
friendly to each other, and his place at court
was correspondingly conspicuous. He had
14 children. The eldest, Col. Arthur Paget,
who is in the Scots guards, and who is one
of the intimates of the prince of Wales, has
an American wife, daughter of the late Mrs.
Baron Stevens.

Almeric Paget was only 15 when he came
to this country. He went to the far west al-
most immediately and worked on a ranch—
worked hard and honestly, learned things
and made himself liked. When a young Eng-
lishman belonging to a very celebrated fam-

ily makes up his mind to make money he
usually doesn't know how. Young Mr. Paget
made up his mind to learn. He went to St.
Paul and engaged in the real estate business.
Mr. Paget discovered that his English con-
nections were of value. He went to London
and interested rich people in the making of
investments. He handled the money so
well and obtained such large returns for it
that he was made the representative of a large
English company. He is only about 30 years
old, and his own efforts have made him a
comfortably rich man. He is an adopted
American of the very best kind, and intends
to continue to live in this country.

Victim of Apoplexy.

John G. Kimball, well known throughout
Massachusetts as a prominent prohibition
party leader, was found dead in his bed at
North Andover, Mass. Apoplexy is supposed
to have been the cause of death. Deceased
was 62 years of age, a native of Concord, N.
H., and had been engaged in business in
Lawrence for over a quarter of a century.
He leaves a wife, a son and a daughter.



MR. ALMERIC HUGH PAGET.

Who is to be sent to Canada to be tried on
the charge of murder.

As difficult from the Canadian jurisdiction as
it is from that of the United States. If the
Toronto authorities fail to convict Holmes,
which I am certain they will, there may be a
fight before the man is returned to this
city.

William A. Watts, living at 556 North 63d
street, Chicago, has written to Philadelphia
inquiring into the Holmes case and offering
financial assistance in defending Holmes at
the trial. It is said that a prominent man
who was formerly an associate judge in one
of the Chicago courts has also inquired into
the case, and has offered to bear part of the
expense of the